The Sentinel.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianspolis Sentinel for 1884 ... Daily, Sunday and Weskly Editions.

Delivered by carrier, per week. Daily, including Sunday, per weck...... Daily, per sunum, by mail... Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sun-

day, by man Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum....... 12 00 Daily, delivered by carrier, pe annum, including Sunday Daily, to newsdesless, per copy ...

SUNDAY. Bunday Scatingl, by carrier ... To newsdealers, per copy

WEEKLT.

" cokly, per annum ...

The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid my the publisher Newsdealers supplied at three coats per copy.

Postage or other charges prepaid. Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at

THE Sentinel is prepared to furnish a supplement to the State press, containing Governor Gray's inaugural address delivered on Monday, Governor Porter's last message, and the full proceedings of the recent Democratic Editorial Convention, Price per 1,000, \$3.50; for 500 copies, \$2.

CABINETS are being made every day. Mr. Cleveland seems to be the only party not well posted on the subject.

THERE were 445 failures in this country last week, against 348 in the preceding week, and 321, 317 and 210 in the corresponding weeks in 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively.

his money so well that the suggestion to ployed, would not only be unproductive | we should be very unwilling to witness its make Blaine the Pennsylvania United States Senator seems to have died out alto-

Some of the bloody shirt organs object to Hon. Maurice Thompson succeeding Lew Wallace at the Turkish Mission because he was in the Confederate army. They fail to remember that General Longstreet represented this country at Constantinople with credentials from a Republican administration. Longstreet, we believe, was quite "a

The devotion of Congressman English to the business of his constituents, without reference to party, is receiving favorable notice by Republicans as well as Democrats. The Greenfield Republican has this to say on the

Hon. W. E. English has let his friends, and enemies, too, as to that matter, understand that he does not intend to ask the politics of a man whe he is from his district and has a just claim. Well. this is only fair and honest, and just what those who know Mr. English would expect.

A HORRISLE affair is reported in our telegraphic columns this morning from Kankakee, Ili. The Insane Asylum located there was partially destroyed by fire, and seventeen or more of the inmates burned to death. There were 1,000 inmates in the institution. Perhaps those opposing the building of the three new asylums in In. diana will see the necessity of having abundant accommodations for our unfortunates, and not huddle them together in masses from notions of bogus economy.

It is noted by a paper that takes an interest in such matters that the wife of the Secretary of State at Washington ranks all others at Presidential dinners. At dinners to Justices of the Supreme Court she is first and befere the Chief Justice's wife. At dinners to Senators she is before the wife of | nobody is injured. We quote a few senthe President of the Senate (not before the Vice President's, when there is one in regular order), and over the Speaker's wife when they are to Representatives. At Diplomatic Corps dinners the white wife of the Minister from the "colored" Republic of Hayti is

THE members of the Legislature from Marion County should not forget that they are pledged to oppose every measure increasing taxation in either this city or county. Every conceivable pretext will be resorted to in order to entrap them into increasing taxation, but to do so would be a fatal mistake. The limit of taxation fixed for the city by the Legislature of 1877, and for the county by the Legislature of 1879, must not be exceeded, under any pretext whatever, and the offices of City Assessor and City Treasurer should be abolished, in conformity to the piedge made the people in the last canvass. These are matters of importance and should receive special attention from the Marion County delegation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The recent editorial article on "Civil Service Reform," which appeared in the Sentinel of the 13th, has attracted very considerable attention in various quarters. The more valued opinions come to us in the shape of private letters or expressed by kind and quiet impromptu words of sanctum visitors. Eyen that delightful old bloodyshirt organ of the Northwest, the Chicago Tribune, was moved to say that the Indianapolis Sentinel was "the meanest partisan paper printed in the United States," in connection with a brief extract that it made from the civil service article referred to. Its armor had evidently been penetrated.

A Southern Indiana friend is pleased to

refer to the article as follows: Your article in the Daily Sentinel on the 13th entitled "Civil Service Reform" meets the views and excresses the opinions of the Democrats in this locality, and, as I believe, the party elsewhere. We are getting tired of the silly sentimentality of writers generally toward Republican office-holders, and think it about time to give the majority some reward for their seal and labor to accomplish the change for which they understood accomplish the change for which they understood they were working.

If the Democratic party are to be held responsible for the honest administration of governmental affairs, don't let them be hampered by Republi-

can officials. I should think that the conduct of the United States Senate in opposing every meas-ure of reform proposed by a Democratic Congress would be all the argument necessary to convince these goody-goody writers that in order to bring about a change in governmental affairs we must have a change of officers in all and every depart-

In conclusion the writer says: "Your article voices the sentiments of all Democrats who have read it. It has the ring of the true metal."

GIVE THE FEEBLE FOLK A CHANCE. The General Assembly now in session are kindly requested to note the fact as revealed by the tenth census report of dependent and defective classes that the insane in Indiana are reported at 3,548, the idiotic and feeble minded at 4,725.

The spirit that prompts a liberal expenditure in the case of insane will by all the reasons prompting admit that the idietic and feeble minded are as much entitled to provision by the State as are our insane.

ment received in asylums, and thereby enabled to add to the productive industries of the State, so are the imbeciles helped and rendered useful, and, in a large degree, selfsustaining. The wisdom and economy of their training is no longer a question in States where institutions have been established. It is universally admitted that in a natural state any organized creature, from nomad upward, may be modified for advancement or retrogression, for good or evil, by the environments of early life. None so subject to this law as human beings, and no hu manity more obedient to it than the idiotic or feeble-minded child.

centum of their inmates become capab'e of telf-support. Dr. Kerlin, after twenty-five years experience in the Pennsylvania Institution fer Idiotic and Feeble-minded, says: "In our family of 450 inmates, we count the productive value of work performed by industrial classes as equal to \$400 per month, (that is, a saving of wage labor of \$400 per month). The performers all being imbe-Don Cameron has played his cards or used | cile, and some quite idiotic, who, unemconsumers, but worse, and as confidently. I can state that 90 per cent. of those received are signally and appreciably benefited in their own personal happiness in their habits of nicety and cleanliness-in their notions of right and wrong-in their perception of the relation of things-in their sensibilities to external influences, and in their development of normal self-hood."

American institutions having been in existence thirty years, it may be asserted that the experimental period is passed, and that when States shall proceed to legislate for these defectives, it will be done upon a permanent basis. Every argument that can be advanced in the case of incurable insane, and the treatment of the curable, can with equal force be advocated for the Feeble-minded.

While the State now provides for 100, there are 500 more as equally entitled to the benefits the 100 now enjoy. Let the meager appropriations asked for by the managers be given, and another wing added to the present building and the present capacity increased, and thus, by easy stages, a grand result may be ultimately reached without any great burden imposed on the State.

If this State can provide \$1,175,250 for three new hospitals for her insane, why not give the \$36,000 for feeble minded so modestly asked for by the Superintendent and Board of Trustees in their report. To talk of separation is folly. Ten years ago Indiana had in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home 301 children, the greatest number in any year. The last report shows an average of 162. If in ten years the population has diminished onehalf, bow much longer will such a home be

Minnesota has her Deaf and Dumb. Blind and Idiotic all under one Board of Trustees, one steward and on the same grounds, and tences from their last annual report to Governor, Hubbard (1884): "The Directors of the Minnesota Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Feeble-minded beg leave to report that nothing has occurred since the date of our last report to abate the interest manifested in our several schools or lessen the confidence which the public has seemed to repose in the wisdom and beneficence of their organization and conduct.

"We notice with regret that the publ c institutions of some of our sister States have suffered severely from political and partisan jealousies and strictures, from which evils we have kappily escaped, and we have been left free to work out the objects of our or-

Let not Indians be among this sisterhood.

THE SPANISH TREATY. [From the Sunday Sentinel.] This is the name given to certain negoti-

ations pending between Spain and the United States. But we trust we are not violating diplomatic confidences when we say that the proposed overtures relate practically almost wholly to the commercial intercourse between our own country and the Spanish islands in the Gulf of Mexico. The object of the new treaty is to increase and facilitate the business of the exchange of commodities between this continent and the islands referred to, especially Cuba.

A glance at the statistics shows that threefourths of the commerce of this, one of the wealthiest islands in the world, is carried on with countries situate across the Atlantic 3,000 miles away; that very little of it, comparatively, is transacted upon our coasts, though they are only a few hours' sail from Havana. This state of affairs is neither natural nor advantageous. Many in the United States. On the other hand, very many of our own productions are needed in the islands; and we therefore favor the policy of providing, as far as possibly consistent with the exigencies of revenue, that the intercourse between the people of the two countries shall be easy and inexpensive and as liberal as practicable. These negotiations have been conducted on the part | veterans of other corps were present, and

citizen and resident of Indiana, formerly engaged at Evansville very largely in practical business pursuits. We make no doubt that the interests of the Northwest, of the entire Mississippi Valley, have been carefully considered and are to be materially promoted by the terms of this international project.

We notice that the burst of opposition to the confirmation of the treaty comes almost altogether from the classes called highly protected under the existing tariff law, now regulating trade between the two countries. But this is no cause for its rejection-rather a reason why it should be favored. We need hardly expect that the advantages flowing from the adoption of such a compact will be all on our side. Both parties to it have sought and desired a mutual benefit in its enforcement. We believe that the effect of its provisions will be such as to substantially advance the welfare of the masses of the people If one is benefited by the care and treat- of both countries, notwithstanding that it may operate to the disadvantage of certain special classes. The treaty, if adopted, being the highest and latest law, will control and modity existing regulations, and so will, in some degree, alleviate and lessen the evils of certain high prohibitory tariff measures, made in the behalf of a few favored and privileged monopolies engaged in the West Indian trade. Of this we most heartily approve. Perhaps, after all the treaty making power, if properly justly exercised, might rid us and of many evils of this kind as much as any mere domestic legislation. We favor any measure, national or international, which Onio and Kentucky say from 24 to 30 per | shall give us a better market for American products and manufactures, and which will tend to remove the deadlock in trade now prevalent, induced by the glutted and closed markets of tariff exclusion.

Only thirty years ago much used to be said among us about the acquisition of Cuba. We think this sentiment not dead now-only dormant. Indeed, we think it fully alive yet to the extent that although the island may adhere to Spain, transfer to the possession of any other power in Europe. We think the new regulations respecting commercial intercourse with that island will tend at least to a better and closer acquaintance between ourselves and its people. Trade is a great means of introduction and alliance. We have no objections to even intimate connection and friendship with the "ever faithful Isle." The Gem of the Antilles may yet sparkle among our own stars and stripes. In the Congress of 1985 the Senator from Cuba may be as well known a figure as the Senator from Kansas or Ken-

This would be a consummation in the d rect line of historic precedent, for we believe that since the beginning of the present century, with the exception of Alaska, every foot of territory acquired or annexed by us has once formed a part of the Spanish dominions in North America.

REFERRING to the civil service reform writer in the Washington Pest says:

Concerning the departments in Washington, I find that since the civil service act went into ef fect. January 16, 1883, 214 have been appointed to clerkships under said act in the Interior Depart-ment, 135 in the Treasury, and thirty in the Gen-eral Postoflice, making 397 in these three departments, where there are about 6,000 clerks employed. This is about 6 per cent. of the total; therefore, 94 per cent. of these subordinates have been appointed during the last twenty-four years through Republican influence for political service rendered under the vicious spoils system. Now, if there is any protection to clerks appointed under the civil service law, there certainly is nothing in the letter or spirit of the law to protect clerks not appointed thereunder. The law is not retroactive in its provisions.

THE many friends and admirers of Judge Thurman, of Ohio, will be pleased to learn that he is now in better health than he has been at any time in the past five years. He is in full strength and vigor, and the pulling out of his historical red bandanna is followed by no uncertain sound.

Home From the East.

Dr. G. V. Woolen and wife, of 20 West Ohio street, returned vesterday morning New York City, where they have sojourned during the past six The Doctor made it convenient to combine business with pleasure, taking advantage of the opportunity to spend a large portion of his time in the leading hospitals of the city.

SUGAR REFINERY BURNED.

Fire in Boston Burns the Bay State Sugar Refinery and Does Great Damage to the Dyewood Works.

Boston, Jan. 18.-To night fire broke out in the Bay State Sugar Refinery, at No. 37, Eastern avenue. The building was of brick, four stories high, with a frontage of about forty feet on Eastern avenue, and extended back about minety feet to Sargent's Wharf. The rear portion of the building was pretty thoroughly guited from top to bottom, while on the Eastern avenue end of the fire, the damage seems pretty well confined to the upper stories. The first floor was used as a receiving room, second floor as the packing department, the third as char room, and the upper floor is the kiln room. The building was formerly used as old Calcutta Linseed Oil Works, and the floors were saturated with oil. The dames spread to the Standard Dye Wood Works, which abut upon the refinery on the Sargent's Whart end and extend down the suenue toward the wharf. These mills are three stories high and about eighty or ninety feet in length. They are nearly or quite destroyed. The other adjoining property was in great danger for a time. The refinery is operated by E. Atkins & Co., who, it is understood, own the Buck Block as well as the refinery building. Their loss will probof the products of Cuba are in demand | ably be heavy, but is fully insured. The die mills property is ewned by the heirs of George N. Block.

Veterans Arranging to Visit Gettysburg. Washington, Jan. 18 - A number of veterans of the First Army Corps met in this city to perfect arrangements for a historical visit of the corps to the battlefield of Gettysburg on May 4 and 5 next. A number of of our Government by Mr. Forster, an old | took part in the speaking. Ex-Governor | The bonds were burned.

Curtin, of Pensylvania, presided, and made a stirring address upon the battle of Gettysburg and the unwritten history of the war, which created great enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks he announced his intention to bring before Congress, at the next session a bill to place General Rosecrans on the retired list of the army, and also asserted that it was the duty of the country to reward such soldiers as Slocum and Averill for their services and sacrifices. Other speeches were made by Generals Rosecrans, Colegrave, Stannard and Hunt, and Congressmen Haynes, Woodward, of Wisconsin, and others. On motion of the corps historian, Major Stine, General Rosecrans was elected chairman of the committee to invite the attendance of members of Congress at Gettysburg, and Governor Curtin, of the committee, to invite the Governors of those States which furnished troops to the first corps.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

More Particulars of the Admiral Moorsom Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- Particulars of the disaster to the packet steamer Admiral Moorsom, sunk off Holyhead Thursday night by the American ship Santa Clara, are coming in slowly. The steamer Falcon, which has arrived at Cork, found the Admiral Moorsom on Friday morning on her beam ends, and took from the wreck three men. one woman and a child. The body of a man was found on deck. There was nobody else on board. The weather was rough and the Falcon was unable to take the wreck in tow. On Saturday the steamship Lady Woodhouse succeeded in getting lines to the wreck, but during a heavy sea the ropes parted, and the Admiral Moorsom eventually sank. Nothing is known concerning the remainder of the crew not already accounted for.

A Boat of the Admiral Moorsom Still

Missing. London, Jan. 18.-The boast of the lost steamer Admiral Moorsom, which contained thirteen persons, is still missing. Two men were killed in trying to board the Santa Clara. The total number of dead and missing, including the captain of the ill-fated steamer, is fifteen. The Santa Clara has sailed from Holyhead for Liverpool. Her captain is reticent regarding the circumstances of the collision, but states that the Admiral Moorsoon was in fault.

Alfonso Visiting the Ruined Towns, MADRID, Jan. 18 .- King Alfonso continues his visit to the towns devastated by the earthquakes. To day he visited Periana and afterward returned to Torre Del Maro. The Town Council of Barcelona has offered to rebuild one demolished town. There have been heavy falls of snow in Seville. Two soldiers were found frozen to death at

Several Persons Killed by an Avalanche. VIENNA, Jan. 18 .- Klanenfurt, the capital of the Province of Corinthia, Southern Austria, was visited by an avalanche to-day. which wrecked several buildings and killed twenty of the inhabitants. Many others were injured and rendered homeless, All efforts to rescue the buried were fatile.

Had Heard of No Conference. Berlin, Jan. 18.—The British Ambassador has no advices with reference to reported proposals to hold another conference on Egytian affairs. He stated that no such propesal has emanated from the Berlin Gov-

China Will Attempt to Relieve Kelung. SHANGHAI, Jan. 18,-Chinese vessels have gone to Foo Choo, it is believed, to take Chinese troops on board, which they will endeavor to land in Formosa, to attempt to relieve Kelung.

Turkish Troops Ordered to Suakim. CONSTANTINGPLE, Jan. 18, -The Sultan has erdered 6,000 men to be sent to occupy Suskim, and that the cost of the expedition will be defrayed with revenue from certain Egyptian territory on the Red Sea coast.

Five Per Cent. Beduction. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The miners employed by the Crawshays Iron Works, in the Forest of Dean, have been notified that owing to the depression in the iron trade their wages will be reduced 5 per cent.

Orange and Catholic. GLASGOW, Jan. 18 .- A number of street fights occurred to-day between Orangemen and Catholics. Several Orangemen were ar-

Village Buried by an Avalanche. BERNE, Jan. 18 -A small village at the foot of Simplon Mountain was buried under ten feet of snow by an avalanche.

Three Young Ladies Pelsoned.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 18 .- Great excitement prevails in St. Albans, near this city, over the poisoning of Misses Annie Blanch and Jennie Burns, three highly respected young ladies of that place. The ledies had been to an entertainment on Friday night, and overslept yesterday for the family breakfast. They prepared their own breakfast, using water from a barrel. Shortly after eating breakfast they became very sick, and were taken with cramps. The symptoms indicated poison, and the ladies were treated by the doctors for that trouble. Upon examination the water in the barrel was found to contain arsenic. How it got there is probably a mystery which will never be solved. The victims are in a serious condition.

Closing the Saloons of New York. New York, Jan. 18 -The excise law was enforced to day as strictly as it ever was, the police having been notified by Superintendent Walling that the liquor shops must be closed on Sunday. A large number of arrests were made during the day. Five hundred dealers met in Irving Hall this afternoon and adopted resolutions pleaging themselves to assist the police in the impartial enforcement of the law, believing such action will compel the citizens to de-mand a modification of the statute.

A Prisoner Commits Suicide. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 18,-John Lenchan, a prisoner in the County Jail, awaiting trial on indictment, committed suicide this morning. On October 22, last, after a drunken quarrel with his mistress, Mary Wintham, he poured kerosene over the woman and set her on fire. She was thought fatally burned but recovered.

Burglars Captured.

WHEELING, Jan. 18 .- Last night Louis Volbardt's residence, at Wellsburg, was entered and \$1,500 in bonds and \$1,000 in cash stolen. Charles Volhardt, John Hardington, Posev Cheek and a woman were arrested, and \$900 in cash recovered from Hardington.

JOHN'S STATEMENT.

He Badly Punctures the Epistolary Bubbles Prepared and Pab. lished by Clarkson.

He Ably Reviews the Evidence of McCullagh and Legate-Did Not "Feather" His Speeches.

ST. JOHN VS. CLARKSON.

St. John Makes a Full Statement Regarding the Letters of Clarkson and Legate.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17 .- A representative of the Associated Press called on Ex-Governor St. John this evening, at his rooms in the National Hotel, and obtained from him a verbatim copy of the statement he promised to give the public ragarding the charges contained against him in the letters and interviews recently published by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Legate. This copy was compared word by word with the statement written by St. John, and bears, like the original, his signature. The following is the statement:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17, 1885. J. S. Clarkson, of the Des Moines Register, and member of the National Committee of the Re publican party, after a great deal of goading and conterence with his friend, J. B. McCullagh, of Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, at last gives to the public what he calls evidence to prove that I proposed to sell out to the Republicans, and tous betray the Prohibition party. In Mr Clarkson's letter, published in the Chicago Tribune of the inst., he says, "To my kowledge be have overtures made through a friend from a his own State by which he offered if paid \$25,000 in cash, to withdraw as a candidate altogether, or to stay in the field and 'feather' his speeches (as it was put in Kansas phrase), to the benefit of the Republicans. He was asked, in order to prove the sincerity of his offer, to with draw from Ohio the last week before the October lection in that State, He did this under the plea, which he said he would give, of having a sore throat, and, with the friend I have mentioned, went first to Pittsburg, next to Philadelphia, and finally New York, where he hoped to meet some one on the part of the Republican National Committee who would be ready to make the deal and

pay the cash."
My appointments for the campaign were made by the National Committee of the Prohibition party, at Chicago, Ill., September 18. It was arranged for me to speak in Onio, at Springfield October 3, Delaware 4, Akron 5 and Oberlin 6. filled every one of these appointments and one more, and those who attended my meetings, I feel sure, will do me the justice to say that I did not feather my speeches either. Having thus com-pleted my work in Ohio, without having a sore throat, or pretending to have one, in accordance with the programme made for me by the committee, I proceeded on the morning of the 7th of October to Adrian, Mich., where, at 2 p. m. of that day, I addressed, in the open air, near 10,000 people, and going the same evening to Detroit, where I addressed large audiences in the Grand Opera House. Next morning in com-pany with Hon. D. P. Sagendorf, of Charlotte. Mich., and one of the members of the National Committee and several other prominent Prohibitionists, I started for my next appointment at Kaiamazoo, making several short speeches on the way, and addressing a meeting at Kalamazoo both in the afternoon and evening. From Kalanazoo I went with other Prohibition workers to Flint, Mich., where, at 2 p. m., October 9, I addressed a large open air meeting. Leaving there in company with Hon. David Preston, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan, in the evening for Detroit, from which city, that night at 12 o'clock, I started, via Buffalo, to Philadelphia, arriving there about 9 o'clock on the even ing of the 10th, and I spoke in the Academy o Music on the evening of the 11th; spent a good portion of the day on the 12th with R. J. Burdett at Ardmore, eight miles from the city.

On the evening of the 13th I addressed an open-air meeting at Monument Square, Baltimore, and then another meeting the same evening in East Baltimore. That night at 12 o'clock I started for Brooklyn, N. Y., where, on the evening of the 14th, spoke in the rink, on the 15th at Middleton Conn., on the 16th at Worcester, Mass., on the 17th at Chickering Hall, New York City, on the 18th at Newark, N. J., and thence to Western New York, where I held eight meetings, every one of the foregoing meetings being in strict pursuance to ap ointments made for me by the National Prohibi tion Committee. I have not been in or passed through Pittsburg for nearly two years. Mr. George R Scott, foreman of the New York Weekly Witness, joined me at Oberlin, O., October 6, and traveled with me and attended all the meetings from that time up to and including the one at Newark, N. J., on October 18. He and no other acquain'ance accompanied me from Michigan to

Philadelphia, nor did I on the way see any friend or acquaintance from my own State. Mr. Clarkson further says, in his Tribune letter of the 9th, "I may add that neither the National Committee nor any one acting for it ever made an overture or proposition of any kind to St. John. All that it did was to listen und discuss the overtures and propositions made to it through the medium which he employed to reach it." Yet in the same letter he convicts himself, for he says 'He (myself) was asked to prove the sincerity o his offer to withdraw from Ohio the last week be fore the October election in that State." Was was there in his transition to doubt my "sincery" but J. S. Clarkson? But further on he says, things which were demanded of St. John as to his movements in Ohio were pledged by that friend and carried out by St. John.' Three parties are here referred to: First, the party that made the demand; second, the man that gave the pledges, and third, myself, who carried it out, and now I submit that there must have been somebody to have named "the things which were demanded," and who could it have been but Clarkson? And yet he says that all that it (the committee) did was to listen to and discuss the overtures and propositions made to it. If Mr. Clarkson was an honest man, why did he

not indiguantly refuse to entertain any such propositions; but finally Mr. Clarkson names James F. Legate, of Leavenworth, Kas., the longppressed name of this middleman, and proceeds to publish what he claims to be Legate's letters which, whether genuine or not, serve further to show up Clarkson's perfidy. In what Clarkson claims to be Legate's letter, dated Topeka, Kas., October 4, addressed to "Mr. J. S. Clarkson," Legate says: "At Senator P.'s request I came to see you at Cincinnati. You seemed to share my views. You read me your talk. I awaited the arrival from New York, and supposed the matter | Suffering Indians-Great Loss of Cattle yould be closed up, but after the consultation at Columbus it was deemed wiser that I should look after St. John and meet him at Cincinnati, having previously agreed with him to go to Michigan with a sore throat. I telegraphed him and made him a specific promise to go with him to Pittsburg, expecting to find some word there, but failed. I said to him -based on what you had said, and your friend from New York, together with what was said by Senator Plumb the night after the conference at Colorado -that I would guarantee \$10,000. He was satisfied and went with me to Philadelphia. I there persuaded himto write letters to L W. Gage, the State organizer for Ohio: A. L. Corey, of Samantha: Rev. Mr. Gegen, of Columbus, and Professor W G. Frost, at Oberlin, urging them to aid the Republican State ticket saying that if the Republican State ticket was elected, he believed his vote in November would be largely increased. My judgment is that his leaving the State and writing these letters added a very large number to the Republican majority in Ohio. At Philadelphia I received a di-patch that the matter would be fixed at New York, where with him I went. I found Mr. Eikins, who seemed to know nothing, and would do nothing." "At the Senator's request I came to see you (Clarkson) at Cincinnati You seemed to share my views. * * * I said to him, based upon what you had said, and your friend from New York, together with what was said by Senator P. the night after the conference at Columbus, that I would guarantee \$10,000. He was satisfied, and went with me to Philadelphia."

troversy?"
"Why. Clarkson." "What were their relations?" "Let Clarkson's witness, Mr. Legate, tell." Here is what the Associated Press reports him as saying on the 13th instant: 'I was acting as the agent, doing the wish of Mr. Clarkson as a member of the National Committee, and those with whom he was associated in Ohio in all that was done," But what does Mr. Legate say about myself? Let us give his own words as published in the Daily State Journal of Topeka, Kan., O1 the 12th instant. Here they are:
"That Governor St. John had never talked to

"Who makes a witness of Legate in this con-

John had never authorized him to make any proposition, and that any charge that he had ione so was a witful lie, gotten up to injure St. John, and call down men who had been lying ou him." Thus, by Clarkson's own witness, Legate, is made his and not my agent, and I am exouerated from all complicity in these matiers. But it is said that I saw Legate at Oberlin, O., October 6 That is true; but why was he there and in whose interest? Why, he was sent by those managing the Republican campaign in Ohio for the express purpose of making a Republican speech, which he did on the evening of October 7, in answer to the address delivered by me on the 6th. But to throw a little more light upon Mr. Clarkson's relation to this whole matter, hear what his friend, J. B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in an interview reported in the Post-Dispatch, of St. Louis of the 30th ult., says: "Mr. Clarkson, of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register, who was a member of the Committee, and who had charge of the department which conducted the negotiations, has proof of the fact, but this is in such shape that he is bound to some extent and can not use, but the fact is certain. I am sure of it, St. John wanted \$35,000 and \$50 a lecture. Now, I submit to the candid judgment of every good citizen unbiased by partisan prejudice, even trough I should interpose no word in my own defense, do not the statements of Clarkson, Legate and McCullagh show that there was a plan laid to either filch money from the treasury of the National Republican Committee or to bribe me to betray an honest, sincere and conscientions minority and thus prevent a fair expression of the will of the people, and through such corrupt means gain a victory for the Republican party? Fai ing in this and smarting under the lash of political defeat and blasted hopes, to crown the pfamy, Legate is trescherously betrayed and offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of corruption, and these are my accusers: but it has been charged that I secured, early in the campaign, from Senator Plumb a letter intro-ducing Mr. Legate to the National Committee as a person authorized to act and speak for him (me). To which I reply that I have not seen Sanator Plumb for nearly a year, and have had no correspondence with him since Mr. Blaine was nominated; and I never requested him, or anybody else, to do any such thing, and Senator Plumb is at liberty to publish anything he has from me touching this matter. It will be observed that it is stated that I wrote letters to L W. Gage, State Organizer of Obio A. L. Cary, of Samantha: Rev. Mr. Gagen, of Columbus, and Professor P. W. Frost, of Berlin. Now, I respectfully ask the gentlemen if any letter or letters, or communications were ever received from me that tend to throw sny light upon this question, publish the facts, Again. charged that there are several gentlemen who could help prove that I sold to the Democrats, and the editor of the Chicago News is mentioned as one, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, as another. Now, while I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with either of these gentlemen, I respectfully request them in the interest of fairness, if they have any evidence 'hat culminates me, to give it to the public. Finally, I did not go to Philadelphi, nor from Philadelphia to New York with him. But I did, when in Philadelphia, on the night of October 11, in answer to a report made through the columns of the New York Tribune, of that date, by what purported to be "The New York State Temperance Assembly." that I withdraw from the campaign, write an open letter published in the New York and Philadelphia papers of the 13th in reply in reply to said request, in which I said I should neither withdraw or assume a neutral position, but would continue the fight against the liquor traffic as long as I should live and the flag of our country waived its protecting folds over a legalized dram shop. I was never in the headquarters of the Democratic or Republican parties, and to this day do not know where they were located, nor did I, during the campaign, ever speak, whith or telegraph to or to my knowledge see any agents of the National or State Committees of either of the said parties. Nor did I receive a penny ple ige, directly or indirectly, from any political party, committee or organization except my lego imate expenses, amounting to less that \$900, paid by the National Committee of the Prohibition tarly. Nor did I ever do, or promise to do, or omit to do, anything for the purpose of decreasing the prohibition vote or increasing the vote of either of the other political parties. Nor did I get a sore throat or pretend to get a sore throat and I think that even the Republican party will not claim that I feathered my speeches, and I again challenge my defamers to prove to the contrary.
"With charity for all and malice toward none," I now submit this statement to the people, with a firm conviction and full realization that for the truth hereof, I am to answer to God.

any terms with the Republicans, and that St.

Seymour's Budget of News.

JOHN P. St. JOHN.

Special to the Sentinel. SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 18 .- The Board of Commissioners on Friday awarded the contract for the building of an iron bridge 160 feet long, across the Muscatituck River, at Newry, six miles southeast of this city, to the Indianapolis Bridge Company, at their bid of \$3,000 for the work complete. The bidding was very spirited. The Queen City Bridge Company, the Massillen Bridge Company, the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, and the King Iron Bridge Company also had bids on file. There was only \$225 difference between the highest and lewest bids and this will be the fifth bridge built by the Indianapolis Bridge Company in this county, and their work gives satis-

faction in every particular. The remains of Mrs. Clarinda Dickinson. who died at her home at Chicago, a day or two ago, arrived here last night and will be temporarity placed in the vaults in River View Cemetery. The deceased was a former well known resident of this city, and was held in the highest esteem by all. Her son, Albert W. Dickinson, Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Road, with headquarters at St. Louis, accompanied the remains here. Mrs. Dickinson was about seventy-six years

The Commissioners in special session, on Friday, appointed Dr. James M. Shields. of this city, Secretary of the County Board of Health, vice Dr. M. L. Boas, who moved to Missouri. Dr. Shields, although young in years, is an apt, close student, and is destined to make his mark as a physician. He is a nephew and the business partner of Dr. John T. Shields, one of the oldest and best known physicians and surgeons in this part of the State.

Friday evening it began getting colder, with the thermometer at thirty-nine degrees above, and there was a change of thirty-seven degrees in ten hours, with no change up to this morning.

and Sheep in Texas.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 18 .- Advices from the Kiowa Indian Reservation, Indian Territory, are to the effect that those Indians are in a distressed and suffering condition notwithstanding the aid furnished them by the Government. Five members of this tribe. evidently a hunting party, were found

frozen to death some forty miles north of Wichita Falls, late Friday evening.

Dispatches from Texas continue to report great loss of cattle and sheep by the late cold weather in various parts, and on many ranges in the northern and western parts of the State. Great numbers of cattle have drifted southward till stopped by the wire fencing running many miles east and west, and are now dying by hundreds and even thousands from hunger, thirst and cold. The loss is chiefly on ranges which had suffered from drouth, both grass and water being scarce, and the cattle in poor condition, but even in the more favored parts of the State a great amount of stock has already been lost by the unusual severity of the weather. The estimate is that 10 per cent. of the cattle and 20 per cent. of the sheep have perished.

Poultry Show at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The day was clear and cold, and 20,000 people were at the World's Exposition. The poultry departmene proved the attractive center. There are some 500 cages of birds, including many of the best varieties in the country. The awards will be made to morrow. The exhibit is under the management of B. N. Pierce, of the Fanciers' Gazette, of Indianapto him on the subject; had never offered to make